

4. Economic stabilization and defense production.
5. Export and foreign trade promotion.
6. Export controls.
7. Federal monetary policy, including Federal Reserve System.
8. Financial aid to commerce and industry.
9. Issuance and redemption of notes.
10. Money and credit, including currency and coinage.
11. Nursing home construction.
12. Public and private housing (including veterans' housing).
13. Renegotiation of Government contracts.
14. Urban development and urban mass transit.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to international economic policy as it affects United States monetary affairs, credit, and financial institutions; economic growth, urban affairs, and credit, and report thereon from time to time.

COMMITTEE PROCEDURES FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES

Procedures formally adopted by the U.S. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, February 4, 1981, establish a uniform questionnaire for all Presidential nominees whose confirmation hearings come before this Committee.

In addition, the procedures establish that:

- (1) A confirmation hearing shall normally be held at least 5 days after receipt of the completed questionnaire by the Committee unless waived by a majority vote of the Committee.

- (2) The Committee shall vote on the confirmation not less than 24 hours after the Committee has received transcripts of the hearing unless waived by unanimous consent.

- (3) All nominees routinely shall testify under oath at their confirmation hearings.

This questionnaire shall be made a part of the public record except for financial information, which shall be kept confidential.

Nominees are requested to answer all questions, and to add additional pages where necessary.●

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to add my voice to those who have already spoken in recognition of February as Black History Month. Since 1926 this nation has designated February as the month in which we honor the achievements and contributions of African-Americans to our history, our culture, and our future. One could also say that February is the month in which we honor our Nation's unsung heroes—from the African-American soldiers who have often received no acknowledgment for fighting in the American Revolution to the African-American poets and authors often excluded from literary anthologies. The history of African-Americans is the history of what this country has come to mean to so many people around the world. It is the history of possibilities, of dreams, and of the equality of all human beings. It is the story of insurmountable odds overcome and of challenges yet to be faced.

Mr. President, my own State of Maryland has been blessed to be the birthplace and home of countless out-

standing African-Americans. Maryland was a bedrock of the Underground Railroad which helped many African-Americans find their way out of slavery to freedom. In fact, Harriet Tubman, the African-American woman credited with leading more than 300 men, women, and children to freedom on the Underground Railroad was a Marylander. The history of Maryland is replete with the contributions of African-Americans, many of which have gone undocumented and unrecognized. Black History Month affords us an opportunity to honor our heroes both past and present, and to remind ourselves of the many national heroes whose faces do not adorn currency or postage stamps and whose stories are not told in history books or encyclopedias.

During this month of celebration, one of the three great African-Americans receiving special honor across the Nation is Frederick Douglass, a man whose life symbolized heroism. Born on Maryland's Eastern Shore in 1818, Frederick Douglass escaped slavery to become one of the leading abolitionists of his time. For Frederick Douglass it was not enough that he won his own freedom; he spent his life fighting for the freedom and advancement of millions of other people. His life, like the lives of many of the other men and women honored during Black History Month, was a life of triumph against overwhelming odds. One only has to visit the birthplace of Frederick Douglass and take a moment to imagine it without the nearby highway, automobiles, and convenience stores in order to have an inkling of the challenges which faced a slave seeking freedom. Not only was there the challenge of escaping an isolated plantation and the constant fear of recapture and torture, but also the challenge to self-educate, find work, and build a new life away from all that was familiar.

The history of African-Americans, however, does not begin or end with slavery and the Civil War. Long after the end of slavery, African-Americans continued to fight for freedom and all of its rights. It is a struggle which has inspired people around the world to fight for their freedom. Mr. President, I utter the name of Frederick Douglass not only to honor the man who was known as Frederick Douglass and who achieved so very much with his life, but for all nameless thousands who like Frederick Douglass achieved so much from so little—people who gave their lives so that their children and grandchildren might have better lives, people who have helped to define the real possibilities of freedom and equality in this Nation.

Mr. President, as we near the end of this month, I hope that each of us will take a moment to remember the lessons of Black History Month and to carry them with us throughout the year as a reminder of all that is truly possible. Two hundred years ago, how many Americans would have imagined a Thurgood Marshall or an Alice Walk-

er? Black History Month is a time to celebrate—to celebrate all of the great achievements of African-Americans, to celebrate how far this country has come, and to remind us of how much further we have to go.●

U.S. POLICY VIS-A-VIS SERBIA

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I would like to express my strong disapproval at the latest developments in the administration's approach to Bosnia. The national press reported last week the administration's decision to concur with a Contact Group proposal to offer Serbia a complete lifting of U.N. sanctions if it would recognize the independence of Croatia and Bosnia and cut off arms to rebel Serbian armies in both countries.

This might have been a reasonable proposal if, as the New York Times put it, "Serbia's President, Slobodan Milosevic, had a record of honoring his commitments, or if the five-power group had a record of insisting on compliance with its deals. Neither is true."

This latest step in United States compliance with the Contact Group's policy of appeasement followed the decision just 1 month ago to extend for another 100 days a partial easing of U.N. sanctions on Serbia with the understanding that it would deny assistance to rebel Serbs in both Croatia and Bosnia. During the previous 100-day, sanctions-easing period last fall, SAM 6 missiles mysteriously appeared at Serbian positions in Bosnia and regular soldiers of the Serbian army participated in the Serb attack on Bihac. But since there was no proof of Serbian complicity, the sanctions easing was extended.

Two weeks ago, U.N. monitors were temporarily barred from a Serbian airfield during a time when U.N. troops in northern Bosnia observed helicopters travel from Serbia to Bosnian Serb positions in Bosnia. Once again, Serbia created a fact—continued assistance to the Bosnian Serbs—for which there was no documentary proof.

Now it appears from press reports that Milosevic has rejected this latest Contact Group offer, just as the Serbs have refused earlier offers—in which the United States has concurred—to effectively legitimize Serbian gains from aggression in exchange for promises to cease fighting.

But even if Milosevic were to agree, there is no reason to believe that he would honor a new pledge to cease supporting Serbian aggression in Bosnia now any more than he has any previous similar promise. And even if Milosevic were to accept the Contact Group offer, this would not necessarily persuade the Croatian or Bosnian Serbs to accept the peace plans. Both are well supplied at the moment. They need only wait for a few months until Milosevic finds a way to renew his support, as he has always done.

The Contact Group's offer to Milosevic was objectionable from the